

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
OCTOBER 3, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. — PART 69

# THE ILLUSTRATED

8d

# WAR NEWS



ON THE WESTERN FRONT!  
PREPARING TO EXPLODE A MINE.



PRICE EIGHTPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 8½d.

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## DAINTY & INEXPENSIVE BLOUSES

*Designed and made by our own workers from materials that we can thoroughly recommend.*



**BLOUSE**, in good quality Silk Georgette, specially dyed in the new French colourings, with double front, collar and revers in self or contrasting colours, laced with ribbon, with back fastening to slip over the head.

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Or in the finest of Satin Beauty, 69/6



**LUNCHEON BLOUSE**, in rich Crêpe-de-Chine or Georgette, entirely handmade, in white and all light shades, finished with very fine hand tucking and lace, put on with hand stitching.

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WIGMORE ST. and WELBECK ST., LONDON, W. 1



**KNITTED S**  
(sketch), in Alpaca weight, in open, a large range of

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## KNITTED SPORTS COATS

*Suitable for both Indoor or Outdoor Wear.*



**KNITTED SPORTS COAT** (*as sketch*), in Alpaca Yarn, very light in weight, in open lace stitch. Made in a large range of well-selected colours.

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## ATTRACTIVE TEAGOWNS

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**JUMPER TEAGOWN**, adapted from an exclusive Paris Model. Coat in rich chiffon velvet, trimmed with real skunk fur and chiffon sleeves. Skirt of good Crêpe-de-Chine to match. In all rich Autumn colourings, including many vivid shades and black. A particularly attractive and useful garment.

*Special Price*  
**6½ Gns.**

**CHIFFON VELVET TEAGOWN**, with long skirt, slightly draped, becoming loose bodice and soft sash of velvet tied both sides and trimmed with handsome coloured trimmings and edged fringe.

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Also in Charmeuse, chiefly in dark colours, at the same price.  
Or Crêpe-de-Chine, 78/6

**TINSEL BROCADE TEAGOWN**. The bodice is composed of rich tinsel brocade in black and gold, black and silver and various other colours, with pleated Crêpe-de-Chine or Georgette Skirt and chiffon sleeves.

A most attractive and useful garment.

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Or entirely made of rich Chiffon Velvet, with plain skirt cut fairly long, at the same price.

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# The Illustrated War News



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE RUINS OF THE CLOTH HALL AT YPRES.

Australian Official Photograph.

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## THE GREAT WAR.

### MENIN ROAD RESULTS—THE SECOND PHASE—ENEMY FAILURES ON THE FRENCH FRONT—HARVEST-MOON RAIDS—GERMAN PEACE-TALK.

WHAT has been called provisionally the Battle of Menin Road was only just touched upon in our last article. At the moment of writing it was impossible to give any full account of the results of that quick and clean day's work, which secured substantial progress in the reconquest of the ridges east of Ypres. The affair was one of the most satisfactory fights of the whole war. It was clear-cut and comprehensive in its scheme, which was not too vast to be easily grasped. It was carried through with brilliant expeditiousness, and when night fell our troops bivouacked (so to speak) on the ground they had won. But the battle was remarkable in other important respects. It broke up a period of apparent inaction following the great effort which began on July 31; it discredited the

enemy's new means of defence, and it inaugurated what may be considered a fresh phase of the war. It was a fight in which definite results were at once clearly apparent. To a substantial gain of ground was added a shaking of the enemy's moral such as he had not experienced. He saw his "pill-box" blockhouses fall, not so much before the artillery they were intended to withstand as before the infantry they were designed to destroy. Our men rushed the positions, thrust their rifles through the loop-holes, and either killed the defenders or forced them to speedy surrender. In all, 3000 prisoners were taken. Besides this, the other half of the enemy's new scheme was rendered equally futile. Behind his scattered block-houses on the front line, he trusted to concentrate huge masses of troops for



DRAWING WATER TO CARRY ROUND TO COMRADES IN THE FIGHTING-LINE AT LENS: CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS FILLING CANS AT A WELL ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.

*Canadian War Records.*



A CONCRETE AND CORRUGATED-IRON GERMAN BLOCKHOUSE AT LENS: TWO CANADIANS, WHO HELPED TO CAPTURE IT, LOOKING INSIDE; TWO OTHERS EXAMINING PART OF A GERMAN RIFLE PICKED UP.—[*Canadian War Records.*]

the counter-attack. found by the artillery before they could be believed to have counter-attacks as part ineffective, and situation established the 20th. Position the Germans set the had been wrested finally, as it seemed some days the enemy stunned by the blow was relatively feeble with those attempted great British offensive battle had no "tail" of swaying combatant. Our opponents, but he had and he manifestly breather before coming. That he would be was certain. On the Sept. 25 he began heavy counter-attacks troops brought up by bus and by train. to recapture the position by our troops advance in the direction he opened a heavy



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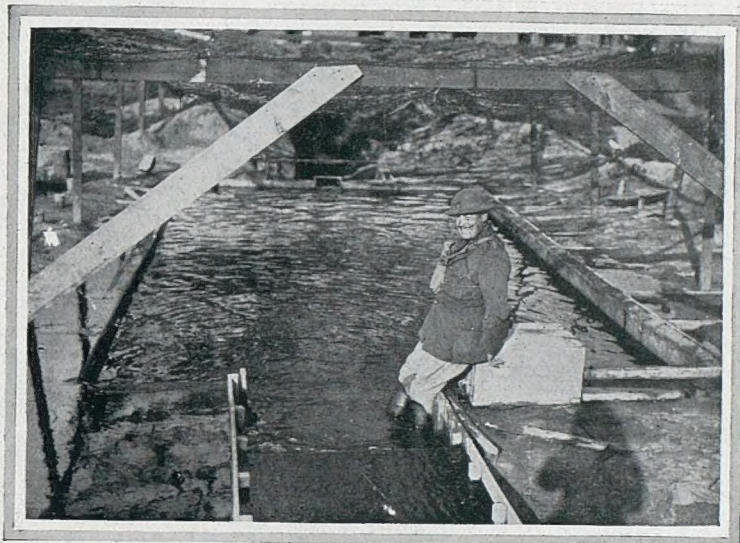


WHO HELPED TO  
Canadian War Records.]

the counter-attack. But these concentrations were found by the artillery and airmen, and destroyed before they could be launched. The slaughter is believed to have been enormous, and such counter-attacks as developed were for the most part ineffective, and never seriously changed the situation established by the great operation of the 20th. Positions upon which the Germans set the greatest store had been wrested from them—finally, as it seemed; and for some days the enemy was plainly stunned by the blow. His effort was relatively feeble, compared with those attempted after former great British offensives. This battle had no "tail," as it were, of swaying combats which neutralised or arrested our initial success. Our opponent was glad to sit in the corner, for a touch of the sponge and the bottle. He had had a nasty one. He was not "down and out" by any means, but he had been down, and he manifestly required a breather before coming on again.

That he would come on again was certain. On the morning of Sept. 25 he began a series of heavy counter-attacks with fresh troops brought up by motor-omnibus and by train. His aim was to recapture the part of Polygon Wood already won by our troops, and to stay our threatened advance in the direction of Gheluvelt. To this end he opened a heavy fire of massed artillery on

attack of the first magnitude, to save if possible the vital Paschendael Ridge, were forestalled on the morning of the 26th by a new advance in force of our troops. At 5.30 a.m. began the second great phase of the Battle of Menin Road. On the 27th we held all our gains against severe counter-attacks, which died down at the close of the day.



RELIEF AFTER A WARM DAY'S TRAMPING ABOUT NEAR LENS: CANADIAN OFFICER, WITH WATERPROOF BOOTS ON, COOLING HIS FEET IN A BATTALION'S ARTIFICIALLY MADE BATHING-PLACE.—[Canadian War Records.]

The line on which the movement was made ran for about six miles from a point east of St. Julien to the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury Wood, a little to the south of the position known

as Tower Hamlets. This line, which registered our gains from the 20th to the 26th, formed a salient of which the blunt apex lay directly east of Ypres and Westhoek, and rested upon the middle of the Polygon Wood. Here the Australians cleared the remainder of the wood, and the Polygon at length was won. Pressing on, the Commonwealth troops carried the German trench-system east of the wood. That was their objective for the day. On their right, south of the Menin Road, English and Scottish troops, fighting all day against severe resistance, drove the enemy before them and secured that flank; English troops took the Tower Hamlets spur, and the strong German field-works to the east. On the left, English, Scottish, and Welsh battalions pushed forward to a depth of a mile and cleared up the ground towards



AFTER A HOT DAY'S WORK IN THE FRONT LINE: CANADIANS, IN A TRENCH, DUG RIGHT ACROSS A RAILWAY LINE, TESTING THEIR GAS MASKS.—[Canadian War Records.]

Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, and at the same time he raked the positions behind our lines with long-range fire. But these preliminaries to what was no doubt intended to be a counter-

Zonnebeke, which they carried by storm, and so completed their day's programme. Still further to the left, North Midland regiments and London Territorials, attacking on both sides of the Wieltje-



Gravenstafel and St. Julien-Gravenstafel Road, advanced half a mile and took all objectives on a line of fortified farms and concrete redoubts. Later in the day, heavy counter-attacks were checked. At one point our men had to give a little ground, but this they recovered before night-fall. The prisoners numbered 1000 on a first



BY A TRENCH AMONG THE HOUSES OF LENS CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS: A GERMAN SNIPER'S SQUARE-SIDED, STEEL-WALLED "PILL-BOX," WITH LOOP-HOLE SLITS, AND WITH ITS ROOF OFF, SET IN THE GROUND ALONGSIDE THE TRENCH.

*Canadian War Records.*

reckoning, and large numbers of German dead were counted on the field.

Bombardments and raids were the order of the week on the French front. Enemy attacks in some force were broken at Maisons de Champagne in Champagne, and at Bois le Chaume, on the right bank of the Meuse. The latter assault was delivered by four battalions supported by special shock troops, but these could do nothing against our Allies' fire. Two subsidiary attacks, delivered at the same time near Bezonvaux and Beaumont, were also defeated with great loss. On the Aisne front, on the 26th, there were violent artillery actions in the Hurtebise-Craonne sector, but the cannonade lasted only a short time. Raids and bursts of firing were general along the whole front, but infantry actions were, on the whole, infrequent.

On both the British and the French fronts aerial activity has been maintained and increased. Aerodromes, railways, billets, and hutments have again been bombed around Courtrai and Cambrai, Lens and Roulers. It is understood that, in consequence of our airmen's efficient work behind the enemy's lines, Ghistelles Aerodrome has been abandoned. Twenty-four enemy machines were reported down. M. Guynemer, the famous French airman, was said to be missing, after his fifty-third

victory. A German statement has since announced the finding of his body.

An unknown number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast, and dropped a few bombs on a Kent coast town, doing a little material damage and killing three persons. One—perhaps two—of the raiders got as far as London and attacked an outlying district, also a district nearer the centre, killing fifteen persons and injuring seventy. A new feature of the raids was the migration of residents in the threatened areas to tubes and subways. The police instruction to "take cover" was very generally obeyed, and its usefulness is proved by the fact that all the casualties happened to persons who remained out of doors. The anti-aircraft guns put up a most effective "barrage" fire, which practically stopped the advance of the hostile squadron. On the following evening another attempt was made on the Kent and Essex coast. Again the barrage fire was very effective. One raider got as far as a south-eastern district of London, killing seven persons and injuring twenty-five. The enemy admitted the loss of one machine. A third raid was attempted on Sept. 28, but was stopped on the coast.

The Central Powers have delivered their reply to the Pope's Note. Neither the German nor the Austrian answer was in any way a satisfactory



ONE OF THE VANES SET UP BY OUR TROOPS EVERYWHERE IN THE WESTERN FRONT BATTLE-AREA TO TELL MEN IF THE "GAS-ALERT" IS ON OR OFF: A FREAK-FORM OF VANE MADE BY A CANADIAN.

*Canadian War Records.*

document. The Austrian reply was the least insincere of the two. The German Note earned only deserved contempt for its fervent breathings of a would-be pacific spirit. LONDON: SEPT. 29, 1917.



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#### "THE LEFT-HAND"

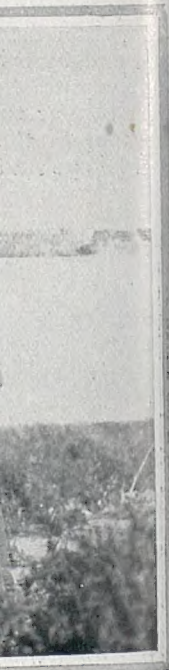
It was notified some time end of the Allied line on by British troops. In the notes, we see "the left-hand" duty as a sentry, at his It touches one's imagination.



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## At the Extreme Western End of the Allied Line.



"THE LEFT-HAND MAN OF THE BRITISH ARMY": A SENTRY-POST "ON THE BELGIAN COAST."

It was notified some time ago that a certain sector at the extreme end of the Allied line on the Western Front had been taken over by British troops. In the photograph, as the caption on its back notes, we see "the left-hand man of the British Army," apparently on duty as a sentry, at his post, stated to be "on the Belgian coast." It touches one's imagination to recall that from this man's post

the line of the Western Front Allies stretches away through Flanders, across Northern France, Champagne, Lorraine and Alsace, to the wooded slopes of the southern Vosges beyond Belfort, where a corresponding French soldier has his post as the "right-hand man of the French Army." Between these two sentries history is being made day by day and hour by hour,—[Official Photograph.]





## The Smoke-Box Defence against Submarines A Steamer's S



"A MERCHANT SHIP IS ENABLED TO CONCEAL HER MOVEMENTS IN A DENSE CLOUD OF VAPOUR. GERMAN SUBMARINE BAFFLED  
One of the most successful defensive measures against submarines, it was stated recently, "on the authority of a high naval officer," is the smoke-screen device. A steamer thus equipped "can put out a cloud of the stuff in practically no time, and makes her ten times more difficult to detect. The smoke produced on the ship, and within a minute or so of sighting a hostile periscope. The smoke-cloud completely envelops every detail of the ship, and dropping a smoke-box, the steamer is enabled to conceal her movements."



# Submarine's Steamship's Smoke-Screen Baffling a U-Boat.



CHARLES PEARCE

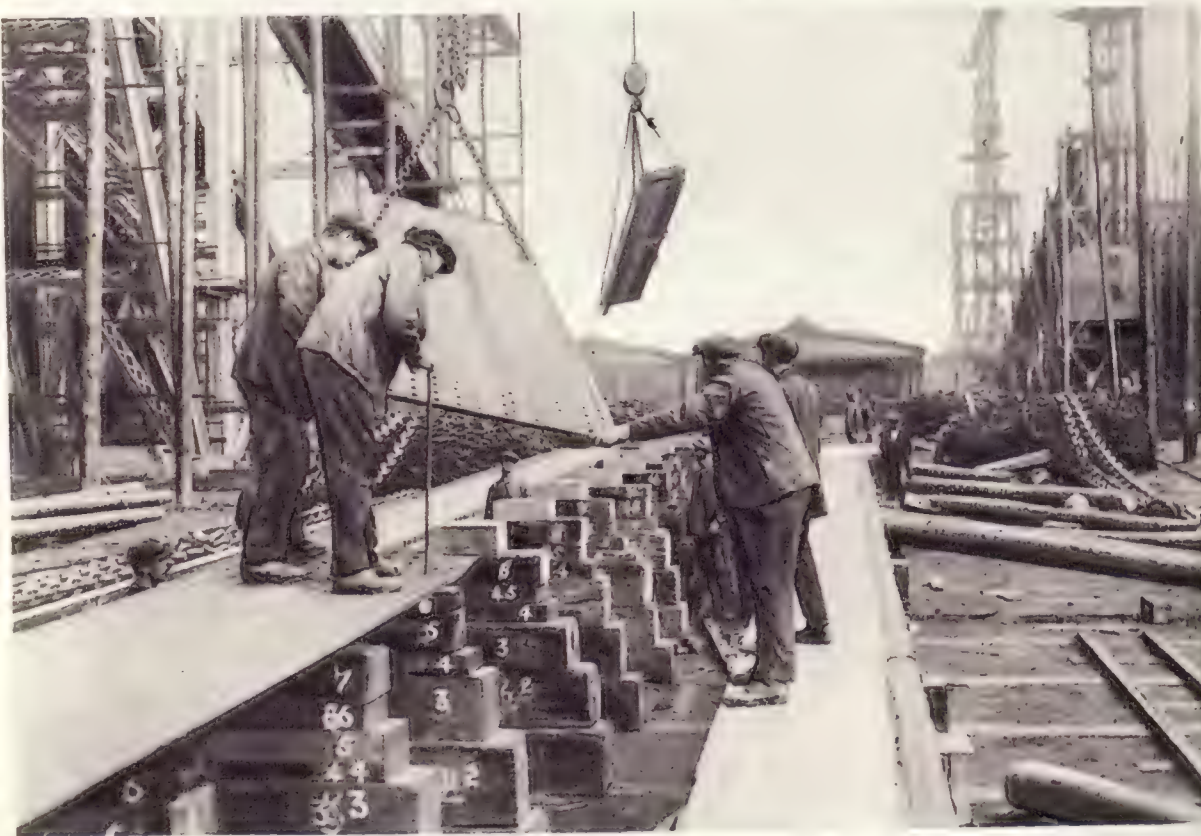
GERMAN SUBMARINE BAFFLED BY A SMOKE-SCREEN PRODUCED BY HER INTENDED VICTIM.

makes her ten times more difficult a target. The smoke used is very dense. It is heavier than coal smoke. In addition to the smoke produced on the ship, smoke-boxes are also thrown overboard, and these add to the density of the cloud." After dropping a smoke-box, the steamer changes course and enters the smoke zone to manoeuvre.—[Drawn by Charles Pearce, R.O.I.]

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## "Standard Ships" to Counter U-Boat Piracy.



### QUICK WORK: A STANDARD SHIP JUST LAUNCHED; KEEL-PLATE LAYING ON A SLIP FOR THE NEXT.

As shown in the upper illustration, our new national "standard ships" are, in externals, very like the ordinary cargo-carriers, such as seaside and seaport visitors see numbers of—"ocean tramps" they are sometimes unkindly called. Internally the "standard ships" are to be a great improvement on existing craft of the class, being fitted with up-to-date machinery for loading

and unloading, while the crews will be berthed two-by-two in cabins, instead of in the old-time cramped and often insanitary fo'c'sle quarters. "Standard Ships," it is common knowledge, are to replace tonnage lost through U-boat piracy. The term standard means that they are practically of one model, and constructed of standardised or one-pattern parts, ensuring rapid building.—[Official Photographs.]



### IN WORKING HOURS

Mr. Lloyd George stated that building in England in 1917 between January and June, 1,100,000 tons, besides 330,000 tons, besides 330,000 tons, besides 330,000 tons. The design, whence the name "s



## "Standard Ships" to Counter U-Boat Piracy.



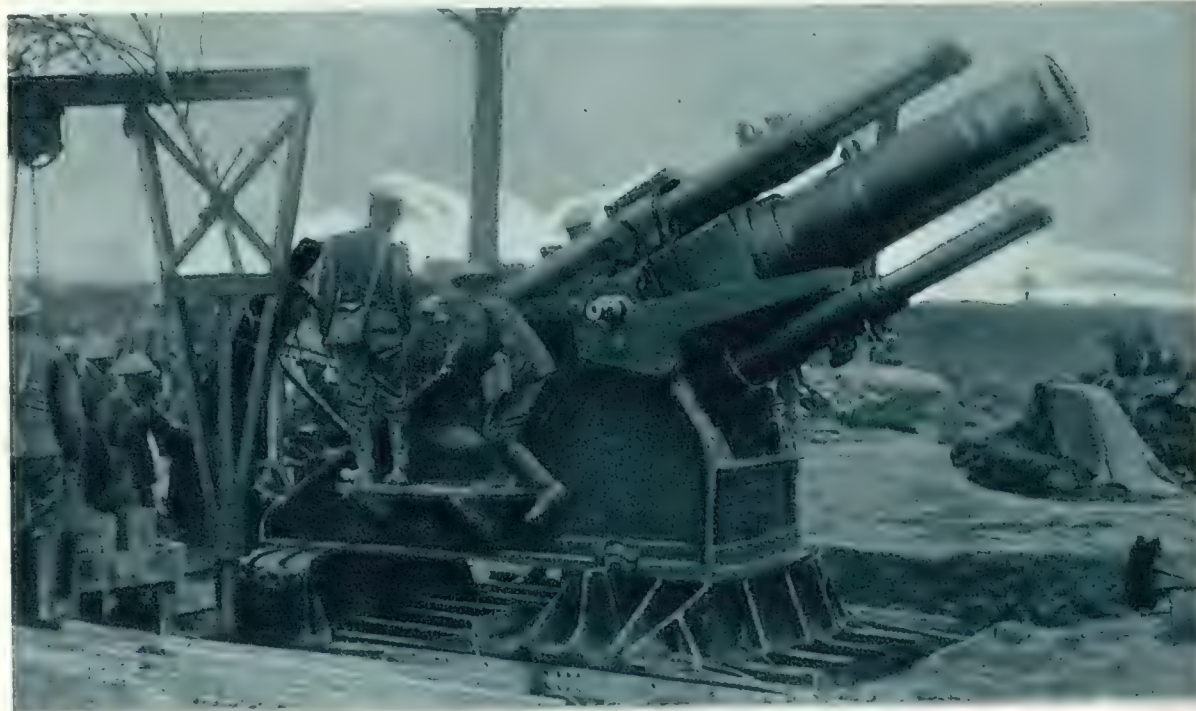
IN WORKING HOURS: STANDARDISED ENGINES BEING FITTED ON BOARD; AT A SHIPBUILDING YARD.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in Parliament that the new tonnage building in England in 1917 to replace U-boat losses was as follows: between January and June, over 480,000; in the present half-year, 1,100,000 tons, besides 330,000 tonnage acquired abroad—practically 1,900,000 tons. The new vessels are of one standard design, whence the name "standard ships." They are constructed

in sets, known as the A, B, C, D, E, F types, of 8000, 7000, 5000, 3000 tons. Additional types may be constructed. Their building followed on the creation of the "Ministry of Shipping" in December last, Sir Joseph Maclay, the Shipping Controller, getting to work promptly. The keel of the first standard ship was laid last February, and the vessel launched in June.—[Official Photos.]



# At the Outset of the Battle of Menin Road.

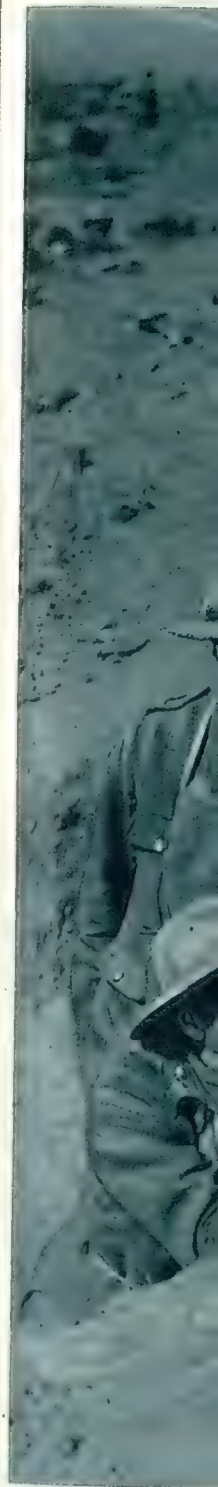


## "GRANNY," OR "No. 6 GUN": GETTING ALL CLEAR FOR ACTION; READY TO COMMENCE FIRING.

"Granny" is the name given by the gun-team in charge to the big piece seen in these illustrations, one of the "great guns" now at the Front in Flanders, which did its part before the Battle of Menin in shelling the enemy's lines. In the upper illustration, "Granny" is being got ready for firing on being posted in the excavation in which the mounting was embedded—the gun em-

placement. In the second illustration the same gun is seen all ready for commencing to fire on orders being received. "No. 6 gun" is the piece's official designation, and three lengths of the shells it fires are seen laid ready beside it, also the crane and loading-tray by means of which the shells are brought into position for inserting into the breech.—[Official Photographs.]

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## TO PREVENT G

No less pronounced than the Battle of the Menin Road in the engagement, was anti-enemy-aircraft gunner to cross our advanced line gained was met and foiled.



## The Menin Road Battle: An Anti-Aircraft Outpost.



### TO PREVENT GERMAN AIRCRAFT BOMBING OUR LINES: A MACHINE-GUN IN A SHELL-CRATER.

No less pronounced than the superiority of our gunners during the Battle of the Menin Road, and of our infantry in close combat in the engagement, was the air-work of both our airmen and our anti-enemy-aircraft gunners. Every attempt of the German flyers to cross our advanced lines as soon as our objectives had been gained was met and foiled by the anti-aircraft gunners, who went

well forward and established themselves among the walls of destroyed houses on the battlefield, and in shell-holes. A couple of anti-aircraft men with a machine-gun in position in a shell-hole are seen here, one man examining with binoculars a plane high up for the distinguishing badge-marks telling whether it is friend or foe.—[Official Photograph.]

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# Catering for Troops within Range of German Shells



## A HAVEN OF REST AND REFRESHMENT: ONE OF THE NUMEROUS

The Y.M.C.A. huts are a great boon to the troops in France. In a letter appealing for fresh volunteers there, Dr. A. C. Haddon, of Cambridge, gave some interesting details of the work. "As one gets nearer to the front," he writes, "the establishments are less elaborate: the wooden hut may be replaced by a marquee, or even by a small stall. Sand-bagged

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ESTABLISHED BY THE Y.M.C.A. ruined houses do duty in devastat about 60,000 francs. I have kno their turn. Dug-outs minister to



German Shells

# A Y.M.C.A. Hut Close to the British front.



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small stall. Sand-bagged

ESTABLISHED BY THE Y.M.C.A. FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE, NEAR THE FRONT.

ruined houses do duty in devastated villages near the lines. At one famous village of this sort the weekly turnover is frequently about 60,000 francs. I have known of 20,000 eggs being sold in a few days, and when the place is open, the soldiers await their turn. Dug-outs minister to the needs of men in our trenches, . . . and here the work is full of hardship."—(Official Photo)



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXIX.—THE CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

### AN ACT OF SACRIFICE.

IT happened at the Battle of No-Matter-What. One day we shall know, but the time is not yet. The story of quiet self-sacrifice, however, depends upon no place and time. It was not a showy or a dashing deed: merely a contented putting-aside of a chance of life and health, a refusal to use means to an end, because that would have imperilled efficiency, and would have meant the sacrifice of comrades, unknown and unseen—comrades far away in the hottest and tightest place, who could act only if they were unfailingly helped by the supporting guns.

The guns, the eighteen - pounders, were themselves without their ordinary protection. They had been pushed far forward, their shelter was of the shallowest—almost non-existent. They had taken post in what was practically open ground. There had been no time to dig; they stood right up on the surface of the field, very visible, an easy mark. The Hun found them, and brought his heaviest pieces to bear. He began to plaster the position at his sweet will with big crumps. But the Dominion gunners stuck to it; they thought only of the attacking British infantry, doing their job away in front there, and dependent upon the methodically lifting barrage of shells to help them on from point to point. And, careless of the enemy plastering and the hot hell in which they toiled, the artillerymen kept their end up bravely, coolly scientific amid that hideous welter.

But as the fight wore on the gunners gradually realised that they were up against something worse than the tornado of shells that shrieked and plunged and howled around them. And the other adversary was more serious because invisible. The insidious fiend came that day in

no warning cloud of pale - yellow vapour. It was of a new sort, that steals along unseen and undetected by any sense, until sense begins to fail. For this abomination, vulture-like, attacks the eyes, withering them horribly, until they retreat shrunken into their sockets and are not. It attacks, too, and shrivels to nothingness every gland in the human body. Thus has fair Science become, in the hands of Kultur, a grisly hag.

At the first hint of the presence of this old foe in a new guise, the word was given

to put on gas-masks. For the bulk of the gun-crews this was well enough; but the protection, although efficient for the individual

welfare, has its limits in respect of the body corporate. For there are two in a gun-crew, the layer and the fuse-setter, who are the main-spring of the practice. Their job is delicate, calling for the nicest scientific accuracy. The rest may serve the gun to perfection, as far as speed and smart handling go, but, if the layer and the fuse-setter fail, the

piece might as well not be served at all for any good the flying shell will do. Both have to work to fractions of millimetres;

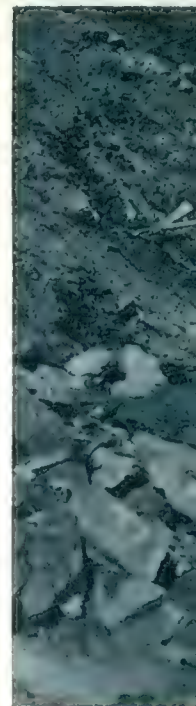
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FOUND BY THE FRENCH IN A CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH ON THE OISE FRONT: A GERMAN AIR-TORPEDO, OR BOMB-CATAPULT, OF A FINAL PATTERN, WITH STEEL-COIL SPRINGS.—[French Official Photograph.]



AFTER THE LAST AUSTRIAN AIR-RAID ON VENICE: WEIGHING UP AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE, "K 228," WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN AND FELL IN THE LAGOON.—[Italian Official Photograph.]



#### RAILWAY-MAKING

The broken brick and villages which cluster suburbs, are being used to follow every advance of the battle-area. By the receive daily supplies of



## GALLERY.

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## During the Battle for Lens: Laying a Line.



## RAILWAY-MAKING IN CAPTURED SUBURBS: LOADING UP BALLAST FROM HOUSE DÉBRIS AND SLAG-HEAPS.

The broken brick and stone work of destroyed houses in the mining villages which cluster thickly round Lens like a ring of outer suburbs, are being used for ballasting the light railways which follow every advance of our troops and establish rail-heads within the battle-area. By their means largely, the troops in action receive daily supplies of ammunition and of rations. All through

the twenty-four hours, particularly, for safety's sake, at night, trains keep arriving with trucks laden sometimes almost to break-down point. The illustrations show trucks for ballast-laying being loaded up by men of a Canadian railway battalion. In the lower illustration, refuse coal from a pit-head slag-heap is being utilised.—  
[Canadian War Records.]



they have to attend to scales engraved as finely as an astronomical instrument. The layer, too, has to be keen on his sights, and bring a spider's thread into the justest alignment.

The gunners put on their gas-masks and went about their work for a few rounds. But very soon the eye-pieces were clouded over: the layers and fuse-setters found themselves sadly hampered. There was no satisfaction in what they were doing. They knew that essential accuracy was imperilled: their barrage might be falling beyond or short of the required distance; they were failing their comrades—perhaps they were endangering them by friendly fire. It must be clear vision at all costs. There was only one way to that.

were from a country where conventions count for little, but where directness and the clean-cut method prevail. Comrades were to be helped, and helped they should be while the chance remained. The unseen enemy could do its worst, and welcome.

"We shan't let our fellows down." That was as far as articulate resolve went—if, indeed, it became articulate at all, for the type is not given to speech-making or conscious heroics. They were light-hearted, careless lads, who would, off duty, be up to any amusements disavowed by plaster saints. There was just one thing to be done—and let the risk go hang.

No doubt it was a serious offence. It is not recorded that judgment followed, for in



ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN THE OISE SECTOR: A LINE OF MINES, LAID ACROSS PART OF A WOOD, GOING OFF.  
*French Official Photograph.*

But the situation presented a dilemma to disciplined men. To do the obvious thing meant ultimate disablement. That, however, was the lesser consideration. It meant also a military offence. Well, that could be risked; the offenders might not be there to answer for it, when all was done. The action of the unseen enemy was not so quick but that good service could be performed before the poison took effect. The decision, therefore, was taken and acted upon.

The men were not the fellows to weigh *pros* and *cons*. It is not likely that they debated within themselves what course to take. They were not thinkers; subtle dialectics did not form part of their armoury. They were simple, unreflecting fellows, unconscious of any heroism, but merely men who saw a plain path and took it, rules and regulations notwithstanding. They

the heat of action many things may escape censure. And some at least of the offenders were past reproof, when their job was finished. But they had kept their end up gallantly, and paid the price. Without orders, without consultation, the layers and fuse-setters took the law into their own hands. Their shells went over truly timed and rightly directed. They did not "let our fellows down." For, while sight and sense lasted, the gunners suffered nothing to hamper their efficiency. And when at length they could do no more their work was already accomplished, as it would not have been had they clung to the means of protection from one peril. That day the cruellest sufferers from gas were the gun-layers and fuse-setters. And the reason? But this story is no minute of a court-martial to inquire into a breach of regulations.



#### UNDER FIRE:

The upper illustration shows a soldier in the performance of his duty. The lower illustration shows the same soldier, "within 600 yards of the open." The party, the injured man, face



## During the Battle of Menin Road.



## UNDER FIRE: STRETCHER-BEARERS WITHIN 600 YARDS OF THE ENEMY; A BATTLEFIELD ROAD.

The upper illustration is a testimony to calm courage and fearlessness in the performance of duty. As the caption on the photograph states, the ambulance party are removing a wounded man "within 600 yards of the enemy." All round the ground is level and open. The party, walking at an ordinary pace to avoid jolting the injured man, face the risk of being deliberately shot at any

moment, in accordance with the unfortunately too-notorious methods of the enemy in firing indiscriminately on Red Cross non-combatants on the battlefield. In the lower illustration is shown a road near the Menin Road for guns, transports, and reinforcements to move up, made immediately after the battle. As seen in the background, it is under heavy shell-fire.—[Official Photographs.]





## In the Midst of the Battle of Menin Road



AWAITING ORDERS TO GO ON AFTER THE CAPTURE OF VELDHOEK: MEN

Veldhoek is, or, rather, was—for nothing of the place remains standing now, beyond "a cluster of ruins"—a roadside village situated about a quarter of a mile on the far side of Inverness Copse, on the Menin Road, the locality in which battalions of North-Country troops attacked, as has been stated. The troops, says the special correspondent of the "Times,"

## North-Country



A NORTH-COUNTRY BATTAL

"went through Inverness Copse, treeless now, and the shores of the hideous swamp. Veldhoek stood



Menin Road

## North-Country Troops in a Captured Trench.



A NORTH-COUNTRY BATTALION MOMENTARILY RESTING UNDER SHELL-FIRE.

"went through Inverness Copse and the Dumbarton Lake region with hardly a check. The Copse is, of course, practically treeless now, and the shores of the lake, especially where a beck runs into it, are so ploughed up with shell-fire that it is all one hideous swamp. Veldhoek stormed, . . . the troops went forward against the difficult position Tower Hamlets."—[Official Photograph.]

OF VELDHOEK: MEN  
of ruins"—a roadside  
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pendent of the "Times,"





# Stretcher-Bearers in the Battle of Menin Road: Carrying Wounded



## WITH A GERMAN SHELL BURSTING CLOSE AT HAND: BRITISH STRETCHER-BEARERS AT THEIR DEVOTED WORK

The work of the stretcher-bearers, during a great battle, is by no means free from peril. It is, in fact, a highly dangerous task, for the enemy's shells continue to fall about the battle-ground, and often the bearers themselves become casualties, and the men they are carrying are wounded afresh and sometimes killed. This was the case, some of the accounts have told, in the recent Battle of Menin Road. The precluded, by the nature of by that feeling which may be



## Menin Road: Carrying Wounded Men off the field Under Shell-fire.



### STRETCHER-BEARERS AT THEIR DEVOTED WORK OF SAVING THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD.

a highly dangerous task, the casualties, and the men have told, in the recent

Battle of Menin Road. Then, as always, the men of the medical services performed their duty with steadfast heroism. Although precluded, by the nature of their work, from the thrill of excitement that animates men going into action, yet they are sustained by that feeling which may be productive of even higher courage—the impulse to succour comrades in pain and danger.—[Official Photo.]





## In the Battle of Menin Road: A British

Tank Awaiting



"MORE THAN ONE FORTIFIED FARM WAS REDUCED BY A TANK": ONE OF THE LATEST

In the Battle of Menin Road the ground was not suitable for Tanks. "We did use a few," writes Mr. H. Perry Robinson, "at selected places, two of which were on the London front, and here, as elsewhere, they did useful work. More than one fortified farm along the front was reduced by a Tank. The Germans also at one point made use of one of our Tanks. . . .

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A British

Tank Awaiting the Order to Advance.



NE OF THE LATEST

Perry Robinson,  
More than one  
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BRITISH TYPE, WITH SOME OF THE CREW EMERGED FOR A BREATH OF AIR.

Some time ago, in the swampy region about Inverness Copse and Dumbarton Lake, one of our Tanks, going off on too adventurous an excursion, got stuck and fell into enemy hands. Since then the Germans had reinforced it with concrete and made it the nucleus of a supposed strong point. . . . This time we got it back, and thirty men."



## Tending Wounded in the Battle of Menin Road.



### AFTER OUR ADVANCE: A FIRST-AID STATION WRECKED; BANDAGING A SCOTTISH TERRITORIAL.

The medical services, as usual, worked heroically during the Battle of Menin Road after the wounded began to arrive. Doctors, orderlies, and stretcher-bearers were frequently under fire. The upper photograph, for example, shows a First-Aid station when it had been temporarily wrecked by a shell. All the wounded there were rescued, and in a very short time the interrupted work had

been resumed at the same spot. In the lower photograph, which was taken just after the successful attack on Rose Farm, a wounded Scottish Territorial is being examined. An official despatch stated: "London and Highland Territorials carried a second line of farms, including Rose Farm, Quebec Farm, and Wurst Farm, on the line of their final objectives."—[Official Photographs.]

### INCIDENTS: CARR

Until there has been the fill up shell-holes and lev lines to a sufficient extent has to stop some way by carrying parties. Some or company, bringing-up



### On Menin Road Battlefield.



#### INCIDENTS: CARRYING RATIONS TO THE FRONT LINE; A NIGHT BATTLE GUIDING-LAMP AND BOX.

Until there has been time to clear the battlefield of debris and fill up shell-holes and level the ground across the captured trench-lines to a sufficient extent for roads to be made, wheeled transport has to stop some way back, and supplies must be sent forward by carrying parties. Some men of one such party from a battalion or company, bringing-up rations for their comrades in the fighting-

line ahead in canvas bags, is shown in the upper illustration. That sort of fatigue does not last long, with such marvellous rapidity do the road-makers push forward roads. The second illustration shows a night-fighting device to guide reinforcements: a box with a narrow aperture in front for the gleam of a lamp to show through.—  
[Official Photographs.]



## THE NEW WARRIORS: I.—THE PASSING OF THE INFANTRY PRIVATE.

I PROPOSE to examine this thing called The Army. Worse than that, I propose to begin at the bottom of The Army—at the private—and work up. This may seem, to you, to be flying in the face of fate. The Army, especially the private of The Army, is an old song and dance. We have all heard about him. We know all about him. We are—well, I wonder? Are you, by any chance, thinking of the Old Army? Are you obsessed by the idea of an ordinary soldier being very ordinary? If you are, you are just the man I want to get at. You are wrong. There are no more ordinary soldiers.

The ordinary soldier is dead—I mean spiritually and practically rather than physically. The old solid lad who went out with rifle and bayonet is now "Na poo."

I believe there are still many who do things with a simple bayonet and rifle—I mean, things approximately close to the old ideas; but I am perfectly certain they are not mere privates. They are "haymakers-toss" specialists, or "flat-sight" pundits. If they were just

infantrymen they'd feel lonely, and would probably ask for extra pay for being unique.

The old definition of a soldier—"something to hang things on"—is changed to "something that goes on a course." We are all going on course, and in due time we all become experts. That is what a battalion is nowadays—a collection of experts. I remember a rather nice, well-done Colonel being given a full, juicy battalion. He

was rather proud of himself, and it. He saw himself leading charges, and he began to train his men in the ethics of "Up Guards and at Them." Three days after taking over, he received a "minute" asking him to detail certain men as "bombers." He did it, and then he was asked to detail certain others as "rifle-grenadiers." He was charming about it. He felt it

would be bad for the Kaiser if his battalion had several experts in its ranks. They asked him after that to have men trained as Lewis-gunners, and others as "snipers." And, quite soon after, other bright boys went off to school

[Continued overleaf.]



DURING THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: BRITISH RESCUING ENEMY WOUNDED—SOUTH AFRICAN SCOTS BRINGING IN A CRIPPLED GERMAN.—[Official Photograph.]



DURING THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: AMBULANCE STRETCHER-BEARERS FOLLOWING THE ATTACKING LINE ACROSS BROKEN-UP ENEMY TRENCHES.—[Official Photograph.]



A Pa



### IN THE BATTLE

During the opening phase of the battle, our balloon-observers were extricated himself from a parachute. In the photograph he is seen near the ground. Dr. Philip Gibbs writes: "The



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TACKLING LINE

## A Parachute Descent from a Kite-Balloon in Action.



## IN THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: A KITE-BALLOON OBSERVER SAVED BY HIS PARACHUTE.

During the opening phase of the Battle of Menin Road, one of our balloon-observers was seen to be in difficulties, but he cleverly extricated himself from an awkward position by means of his parachute. In the photograph it is seen entangled in a tree as he nears the ground. Describing the first day's operations, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "The sky . . . was filled with little black

specks like midges, but each midge was a British aeroplane flying over the enemy's lines. The enemy tried to clear the air of them, and his anti-aircraft guns were firing wildly, so that all about them were puffs of black shrapnel. Behind, closely clustered, were our kite-balloons, like snow-clouds where they were caught by the light, staring down over the battle."—[Official Photograph.]



themselves for "signals," and as "runners" and "bearers."

At that moment the Colonel began to tell his Second that this was all rather depleting. He had already his regular posse of specialists—the "smith," the "bootmaker," "policemen,"

turned it into a little army all on its own. They turned a group of his boys into "gas-helmet experts" and "salvage men"—who made millions for the country in old clothes, it seemed; and he had to detach "Tunnelers" and men for the Divisional Ammunition Column, and high-brows for the Brigade "baths," and expert turn-cocks for the water-pipe-line; while others learnt things in camouflage, and some developed brainy kinks for trench-draining.

And this specialism didn't stop at the fighting side; it seemed that the laughing side, the singing side, the amusement and comfort side had its experts too. Ruthless "O.C. Follies" sent minutes from H.Q. towns demanding Private X. Y. Binks, who could sing George Robey songs, or Corporal Sliver, who woman-impersonated with distinct genius. Men who fight must be kept in fighting trim, and a man who can buck up the spirits of a Division was as useful as many bayonets. Divisional H.Q. also demanded specialist gardeners; one man was hoicked out of the ranks because he could do card-tricks in a Napoleonic fashion; a journalist

was requisitioned because he could turn out a breezy Brigade magazine—and there was, one day, a raid on the ranks for composers to set up the same.

Experts, experts all along the line were commandeered and set to jobs that made their fighting



AT A TRAINING CAMP IN ENGLAND: GAS-MASK DRILL UNDER COVER DURING RAIN.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

"armourer," and to these must be added the Orderly Room staff, bandsmen, batmen, transport company, sanitary men, and cookhouse men (cooks and permanent fatigues and the rest). He began to tell his Second that very soon he would only have officers and sergeants left to go over the top with him.

"Oh, they'll all go over the top," said the Second, who had had some already.

"But I mean, who'll do the fighting?" gasped the Colonel.

"Fighting?" echoed the Second—and the Colonel felt that it was only politeness that prevented him saying, "Fighting? What's that?" However, he saw what the Colonel was driving at, and explained. "Oh, you mean rough-and-tumble get-at-'em-lads sort of work. Oh, they'll leave you some for that. Only we do it rather differently now. Science, you know—specialism."

"I don't think I do know," admitted the Colonel. "Do I understand you to imply that—that there's much more of this sort of thing going to happen?"

"Lord," said the Second, "they haven't begun yet! Wait until you get to the other side."

"I shan't have a battalion left at all," moaned the Colonel.

Well, perhaps he didn't have a battalion left—battalion, Old Style, that is. They



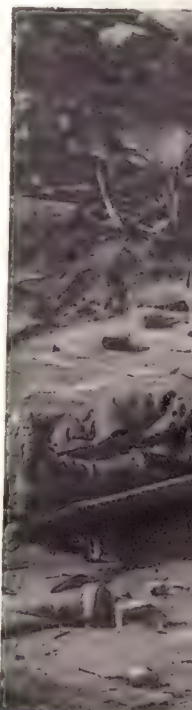
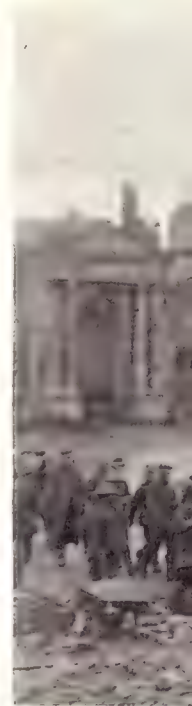
AFTER ACTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS—GERMAN PRISONERS FILING INTO A SURGEON'S TENT TO BE VACCINATED.—[Official Photograph.]

quality more terrible, or that made the fighting spirit of the men more buoyant and more effective. The old private had gone, the New Warriors had taken their place.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



Ge



#### POETIC JUSTICE:

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be more fitting to say  
the upper illustration.  
taken in action in the  
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## German Prisoners from the Battle of Menin Road.



### POETIC JUSTICE: BY YPRES CLOTH HALL; TENDING THEIR WOUNDED UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.

There is something of poetic justice, or perhaps, rather, it would be more fitting to say retributive justice, in the scene shown in the upper illustration. Part of a column of German prisoners taken in action in the battles along Menin Road are seen being taken through the wrecked dwelling-houses of Ypres, and close by the gaunt, skeleton ruins of the Cloth Hall, which stand up in their

stricken bareness in the background. The Menin Road leads through the centre of Ypres, so that in any event all the captured Germans have to pass by and witness their evil handiwork. In the lower illustration a German hospital under-officer, with another German prisoner beside him, is attending to a wounded German under supervision of an officer of the R.A.M.C.—[Official Photographs.]

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## At Last Beyond further Ravages from German Gunfire



### HAVOC WIDESPREAD AND COMPLETE: STREET RUIN IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN; AND WHAT STILL REMAINS

Now that the "Ypres salient" of evil fame, despite its other associations of British heroism, has happily ceased to exist, and the enemy have been forced back, stock can be taken of the havoc that the Germans have wrought in Ypres. The two illustrations above show, plainly and in the most impressive manner, how the entire city, in former days a close, compact

mass of houses, has almost literally been blown to pieces. The few remaining walls of dwelling-house walls still standing are the only ones still retaining its external



# Ravages from German Gunfire: In Ypres To-Day.



N THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN; AND WHAT STILL REMAINS STANDING OF THE BOMBARDED CLOTH HALL.

mass of houses, has almost literally been, to use the old-time phrase, "razed to the ground." Battered and shapeless fragments of dwelling-house walls still stand here and there, with, among them at places a roofless, windowless, gutted and burned-out house still retaining its external form; but all else is tumbled and heaped ruin, mounds of debris.—[Official Photographs.]



### Men of "the Ancient Ally" Training in England.



#### NEW ARRIVALS: DETRAINING AT A RAILWAY STATION; A COLUMN ON THE MARCH TO CAMP.

An excellent idea of the workmanlike appearance, from a soldier's point of view, of the Portuguese, who have come to join the Western Front Allies, may be gained from these illustrations. The upper illustration shows men of a battalion detraining at a railway station near a camp in England where some of the later comers are having the finishing touches put to their earlier training in their

own country. The lower illustration shows a column marching to their training camp, and exemplifies the type of fighting-man Portugal is contributing to the ranks of the Allies. Their uniform is khaki, and the cut is in the main that of our own battalions, caps, puttees, and all. They pack and carry their kit somewhat after the French style.—[Official Photographs.]

### Men



#### EN ROUTE FOR

As is well known, in addition to the troops at the front in Flanders, the Portuguese have already had experience in the use of bayonets and bombs—a constant feature of their training in England.



Men of "the Ancient Ally" Training in England.



EN ROUTE FOR THEIR CAMP: PORTUGUESE INFANTRY BEING GIVEN FRUIT BY VILLAGERS.

As is well known, in addition to the strong force of Portuguese troops at the front in Flanders, or Northern France—one must not particularise their exact whereabouts, although some of the Germans have already had experience of their quality with cold steel, with bayonets and bombs—a considerable body of Portuguese troops are undergoing training in England. Here one corps of them are seen

on a road near a village making their way to camp, and being met *en route* by farm people from the district who distributed gifts of fruit among the men as they passed by. As the photograph shows, the Portuguese soldiers are of sturdy athletic build. They are recruited from the hardy peasant tillers of the soil who form the bulk of the population.—[Official Photograph.]

TO CAMP.

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of fighting-man  
Their uniform  
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ir kit somewhat



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

APPRECIATION of women in their capacity as war-workers grows apace. Now and again it breaks out in the most unexpected places. After rather more than three years of war, the War Office has awakened to the fact that it has neglected its opportunities by failing to utilise the services of women to any great extent. Apparently it means to remedy the omission without delay and, taking into consideration the value at which officialdom has usually appraised women's worth, is "plunging" quite recklessly as an employer of female labour.

During its nine months of existence, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—now familiarly known as the "Wacks"—has more than justified its existence and done a great deal of valuable and useful work. The War Office, in whom the control of the Corps is now vested, has decided greatly to enlarge the "Wacks'" sphere of operation and, as a preliminary step, wants 10,000 women delivered, so to speak, on the doorstep, trained and ready for work, before the end of October. The demand, however, is not to stop there. Another 10,000 women will be wanted in November, and the same number for many months afterwards. The Corps is to become a very important auxiliary to his Majesty's forces now serving in the field or at home, and every woman who can afford the time is asked to enrol at once.



HOW THE WAR-WOMAN WORKS: UNLOADING A MOTOR-LORRY.

The war-worker, of either sex, finds an inspiration in the work which enables the heaviest tasks to be undertaken willingly. An instance of this is afforded by our photograph of women working loyally at the laborious duty of unloading a lorry, laden with trusses of hay and straw.—[Official Photograph.]



HOW ARMY SERVICE CORPS WOMEN WORK: NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

In this interesting photograph showing A.S.C. women at work, it will be noticed that some of them wear veils to prevent them from inhaling the dust raised by the moving of the hay and straw.—[Official Photograph.]

For the moment the most urgent demand is for domestic workers, of whom 5000 are required with as little delay as possible. Forewomen, Head Cooks, Assistant Forewomen, Cooks, Vegetable Cooks, Housemaids, Pantry-maids, General Domestic Workers, and Waitresses are all included in the scheme, and the rate of pay offered varies from £20 to £45 per annum, according to the work done. In this section, too, recruits are provided with free board, lodging, service, and washing.

Next to domestic workers, shorthand-typists and clerks are urgently in demand. Three thousand are required at once, as well as experienced driver-mechanics for transport work, who must be able to undertake minor repairs, clean and grease cars, and have had at least six months' experience in commercial driving. But these are not the only fields open to Eve, who is given a wide choice for the

exercise of her energy and talents. For, in addition to the workers already mentioned, there are vacancies for storehouse women, packers, shoemakers, checkers, bakers, telephonists, telegraphists, gardeners, grooms, as well as for dopers and painters, fabric workers (wing-working, canvas stitching, sailmaking, upholstering), tracers, forewomen and assistant fore-

women, photographers, under the Royal Flying Corps, and the Army Service Corps M.T. These by no means exhaust the opportunities for work

(Continued overleaf.)



### AT THE LONDON

The 420th anniversary of the Dominion's was Cabot hoisted the English the Seventh's reign. To event, the band of the N special performance in Hy



## The 420th Anniversary of Newfoundland.



### AT THE LONDON CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT: "SABLE CHIEF," MASCOT OF THE BAND.

The 420th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland, the oldest of the Dominions, was celebrated in London last week. John Cabot hoisted the English flag on the island in 1497, in Henry the Seventh's reign. To inaugurate the week's celebration of the event, the band of the Newfoundlanders now at the Front gave a special performance in Hyde Park before an enthusiastic crowd on

September 22. The band have with them their corps' mascot, a magnificent Newfoundland dog, named "Sable Chief," shown above. He is three years old, and scales 150 lb. Newfoundlanders are serving with the Grand Fleet, as well as with the Army, and have invariably brilliantly acquitted themselves. "The Newfoundland Regiment" fought with Wolfe in Canada.—[Photo. by Topical.]

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[Continued overleaf]



now offered; but they help to show how wide is the demand for women's help.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that the W.A.A.C. has no place in its ranks for the merely frivolous woman whose desire to work is simply the outcome of a longing for excitement or



AMERICAN AID IN BELGIUM: NURSES IN A SURGICAL HOSPITAL. Our photograph shows a number of kindly and capable American nurses in their resting room during an interval of their valuable and constant care of the patients.

*French Official Photograph.*

change. Nor are the services of the part-time worker required. Every woman who enrolls, does so for the duration of the war, or, should it end in less than a year from the date of enrolment, they will be liable for a year's service. There is another condition: women who enrol for home service must be prepared to go to any part of the United Kingdom to which they are sent, whilst those who volunteer for either home or overseas service must be prepared to go wherever they are sent, and no guarantee can be given them as to the country in which their services will be required. War is a serious business, and the women who agree to help, however indirectly, in the prosecution of it, must make up their minds to put up with its changes and chances without grumbling. The greater part of the 10,000 women required immediately are wanted for home service, the minimum age for which is eighteen; whilst those who desire to work abroad must be at least twenty years of age.

So far as recruiting arrangements go, steps are being taken to ensure that each volunteer shall be dealt with as quickly as possible, in order to do away with the long "wait" that is so fatal to enthusiasm. The local Recruiting Areas will be the nine Divisional Areas of the Employment

Department, but recruiting will be done locally through the Government Employment Exchanges, from whom particulars as to the kind of workers required may be obtained. After having filled in her application and returned it to her local Exchange, the volunteer will be summoned with as little delay as may be, to attend a selection committee at the centre nearest to the town in which she lives. Should this happen to be more than five miles away, she will be provided with a warrant on which to travel. In the event of the selection committee accepting her services, she will be summoned the same day before a board of medical women, and if a favourable verdict is given, she will receive her enrolment form, and enter on her new duties as soon as possible.

The War Office has established a recruiting hostel in each Division, and to this enrolled women will be sent, before being posted to their particular unit. For women enrolling for overseas service, a special hostel has been established at Hastings.

Women contemplating enrolment for foreign service, will be interested to know that very especial trouble and care is expended by the authorities on the housing problem. Luxury, of course, is out of the question, but reasonable comfort is ensured.



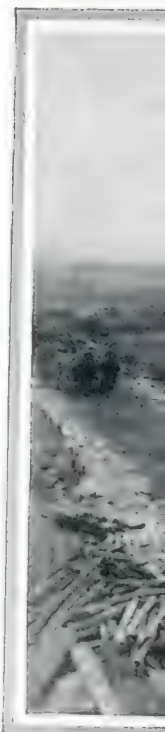
AMERICAN AID IN BELGIUM: AN ENGLISH WARD IN A HOSPITAL. Our photograph gives an interior view of an English ward in a Belgian hospital in which skilled and sympathetic nurses from America are devoting themselves to tending the wounded.—[*French Official Photograph.*]

Residential hostels, under the charge of carefully chosen administrators, are provided, and swimming, games, musical evenings and other forms of recreation are arranged for leisure hours. Holidays, too, are included in the programme.

CLAUDENE CLEVE.

## NAVAL

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the Ostend re dromes and rail Cortemarck St suffered severe repeated. Aer proof of the d sunk and heele completely den while part of a away. Of the possible to say smaller vessels 20 last week Arrivals are r less than those very much "a of the war.

The week another military



## THE GREAT WAR.

NAVAL INCIDENTS—OSTEND BOMBARDED—RUSSIAN AFFAIRS—SOUTH AMERICAN  
FEELING—ENEMY WRATH WITH AMERICA.

SEVERAL naval incidents fall to be recorded in the week's summary. A British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the approaches to the English Channel. Fifty of the crew were saved. On Saturday, the 22nd, ships belonging to our Belgian coast patrol bombarded the naval works at Ostend, and caused very serious damage there. At the same time they shot down three enemy seaplanes. Our Naval Air Service was also very active inland in

the whole of the defences of Jacobstadt west of the Dvina and south-east of Riga. The Germans entered the town and seized considerable booty. The Russians fortified themselves on the east bank of the river, and continued to shell the enemy advanced guards. On the 24th it seemed as if our Allies were making somewhat of a stand, in spite of recent discouragements. Detachments had occupied enemy positions in the Silzeme region, thirty miles north-east of Riga, and had



THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: ON NEWLY CAPTURED GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

the Ostend region, and bombed various aerodromes and railway stations with excellent effect. Cortemarck Station and the docks at Ostend suffered severely. On the 26th the dose was repeated. Aerial photographs gave conclusive proof of the damage done. A floating dock was sunk and heeled over, a dockyard workshop was completely demolished and seven others damaged, while part of a submarine-shelter had been blown away. Of the submarine campaign, it is impossible to say anything new. The sinkings of smaller vessels for the week were only 2, as against 20 last week; larger vessels, 13, against 8. Arrivals are rather increased, sailings slightly less than those for the previous period. It is very much "as you were" in this department of the war.

The week opened for the Russians with another military reverse. On the 21st they lost

inflicted severe losses. Some prisoners were taken, and 400 dead were counted on the battlefield. On the 25th two counter-attacks were firmly held. On the Bulgarian front Russian volunteers made some daring raids south-east of Kimpolong. There was also some skirmishing on the Caucasus front. But, although every sign of restored firmness is welcome, and a step in the right direction, Russia is still far from the time when she will return in power to the struggle. Political troubles are still acute, and the Socialists are strongly at variance. General Korniloff attributes his recent action to misunderstanding of M. Kerensky's views and position. Kerensky has apparently broken with the Soviet.

A War Office announcement reviews recent operations in East Africa. Three principal groups of enemy forces remain in the field. These have all been subjected to severe pressure, and are

[Continued on page 40]

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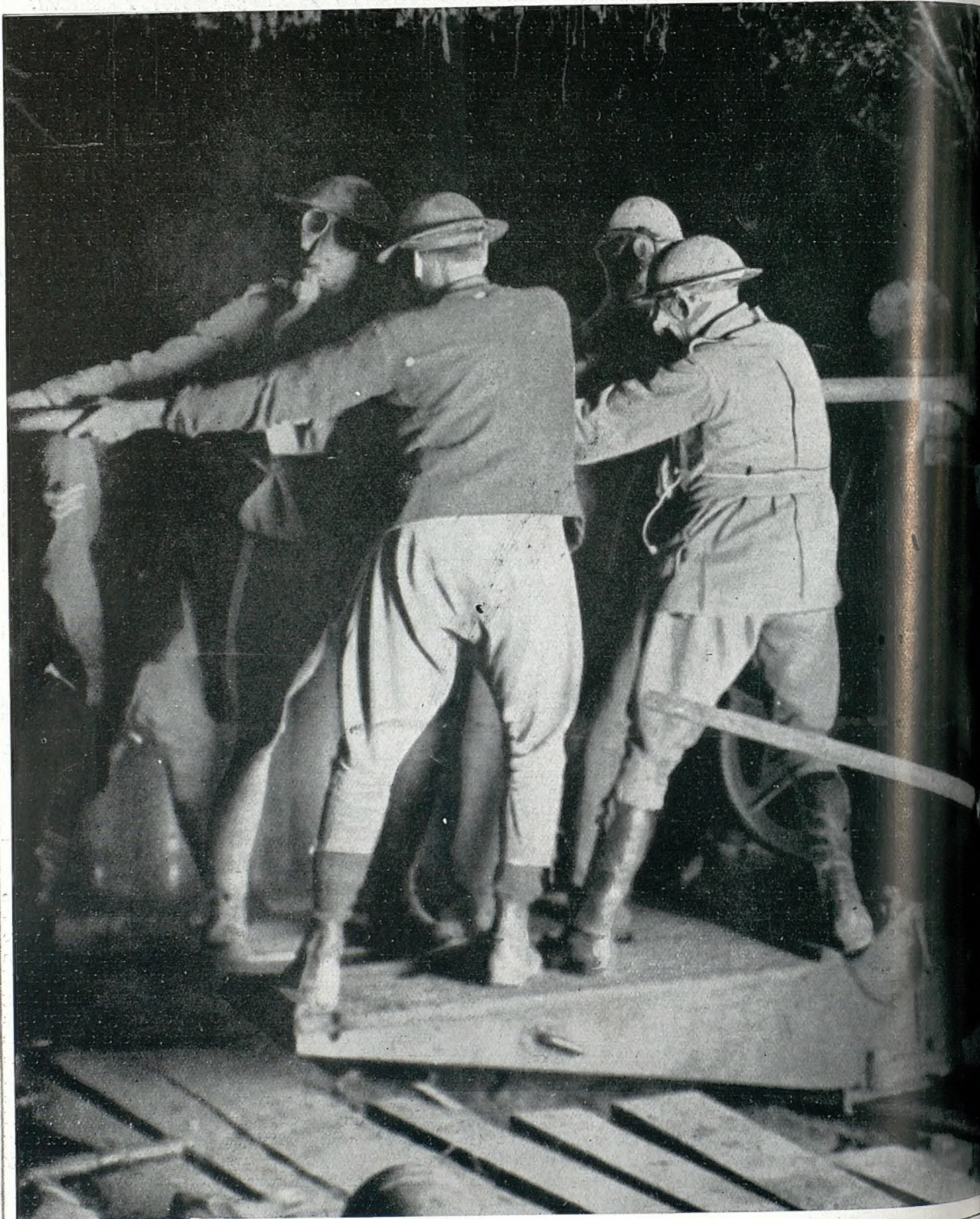
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## During a Bombardment on the flanders front.



GAS-MASKED AS A PROTECTION AGAINST THE POISON-FUMES FROM GAS SHELLS.

The artillerymen in charge of the heavy bombarding guns, although normally posted at a distance in rear of the actual fighting lines, the front trenches, are well within range of the correspondingly heavy ordnance behind the German lines. Shrapnel from these can reach them, for which reason they wear helmets, also enemy airmen can bomb them on occasion.

Artillerymen with



AND HELMETED AGAINST SHRAPNEL.

sometimes dropping gas-shells. necessitates the constant wearing of highly compressed gas in the shells.



Artillerymen with a Heavy Gun in Action.



ON-FUMES FROM GAS SHELLS  
distance in rear of the actual  
behind the German lines.  
can bomb them on occasion.

HELMETED AGAINST SHRAPNEL: AT A CAMOUFLAGED BIG-GUN POSITION.

sometimes dropping gas-shells. Gas-shells are also regularly fired by the artillery on both sides with deadly effect, which necessitates the constant wearing of masks, such as the gunners here, with a camouflaged overhead screen, are wearing. The highly compressed gas in the shells, as a rule, spreads for twenty to forty yards round the shell-burst.—[Australian Official Photos.]



either dispersed in small parties, or in general retreat. The enemy's losses have been severe, and the final phase of this subsidiary war (small by comparison, but really an undertaking that would in former days have ranked as a large and important campaign) is going forward in the most satisfactory manner.

Artillery has been active, and bombing raids have been carried out on the Balkan front. Several successful attacks from the air on enemy cantonments took place on the Struma front, at Doiran, and west of the Vardar. From the Palestine front the general announcement is "no change," but a useful attack, which resulted in the destruction of a bridge, was made near Maen on the Hedjaz Railway, sixty miles south of the Dead Sea, and ninety miles south-east of Beersheba. Eighty Turks were captured, sixty-eight men and two officers (Germans) were killed.

On the Euphrates front there have been cavalry and patrol encounters.

The Prime Minister has paid another of his

at the British Headquarters, and returned to London the same night.

The potential enemies of the Central Powers continue to increase. Argentine public opinion,



AFTER THE BATTLE OF MENIN ROAD: WOUNDED WAITING TO BE TAKEN TO A DRESSING-STATION.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

dissatisfied with Germany's formal repudiation of Count Luxburg, is in favour of a rupture. Paraguay and Uruguay are in a similar state of mind. On the 26th the Government of Costa Rica broke off diplomatic relations, without declaring war.

A significant proof of Germany's exasperation at the strenuous war-policy of the United States was given on the 26th, when Herr Kaempff, President of the Reichstag, delivered a bitter attack on President Wilson, blaming him for America's supply of munitions to the Allies. This, Herr Kaempff declared, was directly at variance with Mr. Wilson's boast of humanity. The speaker claimed that Germany held the supremacy of the air, and so prepared public opinion for his closing remarks, which referred to a new War Loan. During the days in question, no German mails or newspapers were allowed

to leave the country, and rumours were afloat that the enemy public was disturbed by recent events on the Western Front. As to the meaning of that we shall know later.

LONDON: SEPT. 29, 1917.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: ATTENDING TO WOUNDED AT AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

flying visits to France. On the evening of the 24th he crossed over with Sir William Robertson, and on Tuesday he held a conference with M. Painlevé. Thereafter he visited Sir Douglas Haig

# The



REAL